

**$\psi(4660)$**

$I^G(J^{PC}) = 0^-(1^{--})$

also known as  $Y(4660)$ ; was  $X(4660)$

This state shows properties different from a conventional  $q\bar{q}$  state.

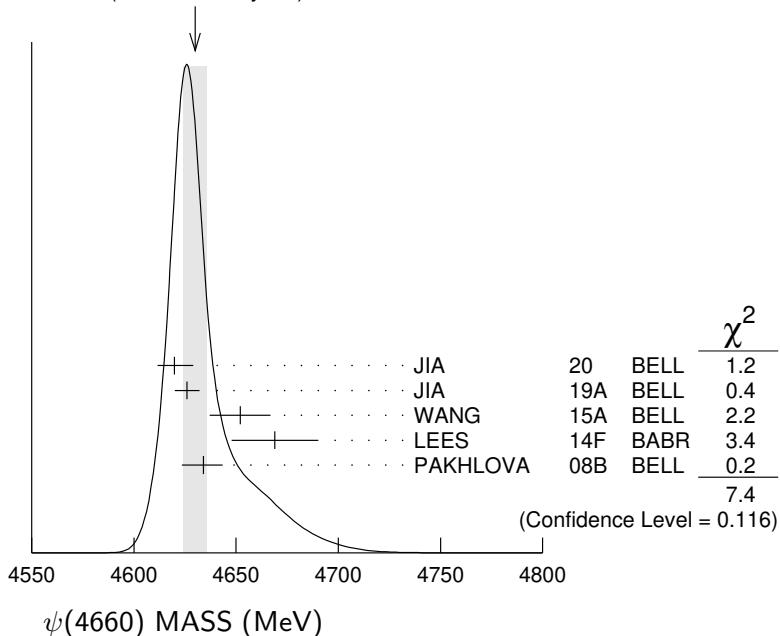
A candidate for an exotic structure. See the review on non- $q\bar{q}$  states.

Seen in radiative return from  $e^+e^-$  collisions at  $\sqrt{s} = 9.54\text{--}10.58$  GeV by WANG 07D. Also obtained in a combined fit of WANG 07D, AUBERT 07S, and LEES 14F. See also the review on "Spectroscopy of mesons containing two heavy quarks."

### $\psi(4660)$ MASS

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>4630 <math>\pm</math> 6</b> <b>OUR AVERAGE</b>	Error includes scale factor of 1.4. See the ideogram below.			
4619.8 $\pm$ 8.9 8.0	$\pm$ 2.3 66	<sup>1</sup> JIA	20 BELL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-$
4625.9 $\pm$ 6.2 6.0	$\pm$ 0.4 89	<sup>2</sup> JIA	19A BELL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-$
4652 $\pm$ 10 $\pm$ 11	279	<sup>3</sup> WANG	15A BELL	$10.58 e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
4669 $\pm$ 21 $\pm$ 3	37	<sup>4</sup> LEES	14F BABR	$10.58 e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
4634 $\pm$ 8 7	$\pm$ 5 8	<sup>5</sup> PAKHLOVA	08B BELL	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$
<b>• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •</b>				
4652.5 $\pm$ 3.4 1.1		<sup>6</sup> DAI	17 RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$
4645.2 $\pm$ 9.5 6.0		<sup>7</sup> ZHANG	17B RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
4646.4 $\pm$ 9.7 4.8		<sup>8</sup> ZHANG	17C RVUE	$e^+e^- \rightarrow \pi^+\pi^- J/\psi$ or $\psi(2S)$
4661 $\pm$ 9 8	$\pm$ 6	<sup>9</sup> LIU	08H RVUE	$10.58 e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
4664 $\pm$ 11 5	44	WANG	07D BELL	$10.58 e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$

WEIGHTED AVERAGE  
4630 $\pm$ 6 (Error scaled by 1.4)



- <sup>1</sup> Using  $D_{s2}^*(2573)^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$  decays.
- <sup>2</sup> From a fit of a Breit-Wigner convolved with a Gaussian.
- <sup>3</sup> From a two-resonance fit. Supersedes WANG 07D.
- <sup>4</sup> From a two-resonance fit.
- <sup>5</sup> The  $\pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$  states are not necessarily the same.
- <sup>6</sup> The pole parameters are extracted from the speed plot.
- <sup>7</sup> From a three-resonance fit.
- <sup>8</sup> From a combined fit of BELLE, BABAR and BES3  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$  and  $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$  data.
- <sup>9</sup> From a combined fit of AUBERT 07S and WANG 07D data with two resonances.

## $\psi(4660)$ WIDTH

VALUE (MeV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>62 <math>\pm</math> 9 OUR AVERAGE</b>				
47.0 $\pm$ 31.3 $\pm$ 4.6	66	<sup>1</sup> JIA	20	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-$
49.8 $\pm$ 13.9 $\pm$ 4.0	89	<sup>2</sup> JIA	19A	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-$
68 $\pm$ 11 $\pm$ 5	279	<sup>3</sup> WANG	15A	BELL $10.58 e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$
104 $\pm$ 48 $\pm$ 10	37	<sup>4</sup> LEES	14F	BABR $10.58 e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$
92 $\pm$ 40 $\pm$ 10	142	<sup>5</sup> PAKHLOVA	08B	BELL $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$
• • • We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. • • •				
62.6 $\pm$ 5.6 $\pm$ 4.3		<sup>6</sup> DAI	17	RVUE $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$
113.8 $\pm$ 18.1 $\pm$ 3.4		<sup>7</sup> ZHANG	17B	RVUE $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$
103.5 $\pm$ 15.6 $\pm$ 4.0		<sup>8</sup> ZHANG	17C	RVUE $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ or $\psi(2S)$
42 $\pm$ 17 $\pm$ 6	44	<sup>9</sup> LIU	08H	RVUE $10.58 e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$
48 $\pm$ 15 $\pm$ 3	44	WANG	07D	BELL $10.58 e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$
<sup>1</sup> Using $D_{s2}^*(2573)^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-$ decays.				
<sup>2</sup> From a fit of a Breit-Wigner convolved with a Gaussian.				
<sup>3</sup> From a two-resonance fit. Supersedes WANG 07D.				
<sup>4</sup> From a two-resonance fit.				
<sup>5</sup> The $\pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$ and $\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$ states are not necessarily the same.				
<sup>6</sup> The pole parameters are extracted from the speed plot.				
<sup>7</sup> From a three-resonance fit.				
<sup>8</sup> From a combined fit of BELLE, BABAR and BES3 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- J/\psi$ and $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$ data.				
<sup>9</sup> From a combined fit of AUBERT 07S and WANG 07D data with two resonances.				

## $\psi(4660)$ DECAY MODES

Mode	Fraction ( $\Gamma_i/\Gamma$ )
$\Gamma_1 e^+ e^-$	not seen
$\Gamma_2 \psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-$	seen
$\Gamma_3 J/\psi\eta$	not seen
$\Gamma_4 D^0 D^{*-}\pi^+$	not seen
$\Gamma_5 \chi_{c1}\gamma$	not seen
$\Gamma_6 \chi_{c2}\gamma$	not seen
$\Gamma_7 \Lambda_c^+\Lambda_c^-$	seen
$\Gamma_8 D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-$	seen
$\Gamma_9 D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-$	

$$\psi(4660) \Gamma(i) \times \Gamma(e^+ e^-)/\Gamma(\text{total})$$

$$\Gamma(\psi(2S)\pi^+\pi^-) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_2\Gamma_1/\Gamma$$

VALUE (eV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>• • •</b> We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. <b>• • •</b>				
2.0±0.3±0.2	279	<sup>1</sup> WANG	15A BELL	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
8.1±1.1±1.0	279	<sup>2</sup> WANG	15A BELL	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
2.7±1.3±0.5	37	<sup>3</sup> LEES	14F BABR	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
7.5±1.7±0.7	37	<sup>4</sup> LEES	14F BABR	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
2.2 <sup>+0.7</sup> -0.6	44	<sup>5</sup> LIU	08H RVUE	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
5.9±1.6	44	<sup>6</sup> LIU	08H RVUE	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
3.0±0.9±0.3	44	<sup>3</sup> WANG	07D BELL	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$
7.6±1.8±0.8	44	<sup>4</sup> WANG	07D BELL	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \gamma\pi^+\pi^-\psi(2S)$

<sup>1</sup> Solution I of two equivalent solutions from a fit using two interfering resonances. Supersedes WANG 07D.

<sup>2</sup> Solution II of two equivalent solutions from a fit using two interfering resonances. Supersedes WANG 07D.

<sup>3</sup> Solution I of two equivalent solutions in a fit using two interfering resonances.

<sup>4</sup> Solution II of two equivalent solutions in a fit using two interfering resonances.

<sup>5</sup> Solution I in a combined fit of AUBERT 07S and WANG 07D data with two resonances.

<sup>6</sup> Solution II in a combined fit of AUBERT 07S and WANG 07D data with two resonances.

$$\Gamma(J/\psi\eta) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_3\Gamma_1/\Gamma$$

VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>• • •</b> We do not use the following data for averages, fits, limits, etc. <b>• • •</b>				
<0.94	90	WANG	13B BELL	$e^+ e^- \rightarrow J/\psi\eta\gamma$

$$\Gamma(\chi_{c1}\gamma) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \quad \Gamma_5\Gamma_1/\Gamma$$

VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<0.45	90	<sup>1</sup> HAN	15 BELL	10.58 $e^+ e^- \rightarrow \chi_{c1}\gamma$

<sup>1</sup> Using  $B(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (39.41 \pm 0.21)\%$ .

$\Gamma(\chi_{c2}\gamma) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_6\Gamma_1/\Gamma$			
VALUE (eV)	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<2.1	90	1 HAN	15	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \chi_{c2}\gamma$

<sup>1</sup> Using  $B(\eta \rightarrow \gamma\gamma) = (39.41 \pm 0.21)\%$ .

$\Gamma(D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_8\Gamma_1/\Gamma$			
VALUE (eV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>14.3<sup>+2.8</sup><sub>-2.6</sub><sup>±1.5</sup></b>	89	1 JIA	19A	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s1}(2536)^-$

<sup>1</sup> Assuming  $B(D_{s1}(2536)^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^{*0} K^-) = 1$ .

$\Gamma(D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-) \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_9\Gamma_1/\Gamma$			
VALUE (eV)	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>14.7<sup>+5.9</sup><sub>-4.5</sub><sup>±3.6</sup></b>	66	1 JIA	20	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \gamma D_s^+ D_{s2}^*(2573)^-$

<sup>1</sup> Assuming  $B(D_{s2}^*(2573)^- \rightarrow \bar{D}^0 K^-) = 1$ .

## $\psi(4660)$ BRANCHING RATIOS

$\Gamma(D^0 D^{*-} \pi^+)/\Gamma(\psi(2S) \pi^+ \pi^-)$	$\Gamma_4/\Gamma_2$			
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<10	90	PAKHLOVA	09	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0 D^{*-} \pi^+$

$\Gamma(D^0 D^{*-} \pi^+)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_4/\Gamma \times \Gamma_1/\Gamma$			
VALUE	CL%	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>&lt;0.37 × 10<sup>-6</sup></b>	90	1 PAKHLOVA	09	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow D^0 D^{*-} \pi^+$

<sup>1</sup> Using  $4664 \pm 11 \pm 5$  MeV for the mass of  $\psi(4660)$ .

$\Gamma(\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}} \times \Gamma(e^+e^-)/\Gamma_{\text{total}}$	$\Gamma_7/\Gamma \times \Gamma_1/\Gamma$			
VALUE (units $10^{-6}$ )	EVTS	DOCUMENT ID	TECN	COMMENT
<b>0.68<sup>+0.16</sup><sub>-0.15</sub><sup>+0.29</sup><sub>-0.30</sub></b>	142	1 PAKHLOVA	08B	BELL $e^+e^- \rightarrow \Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$

<sup>1</sup> The  $\pi^+ \pi^- \psi(2S)$  and  $\Lambda_c^+ \Lambda_c^-$  states are not necessarily the same.

## $\psi(4660)$ REFERENCES

JIA	20	PR D101 091101	S. Jia <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
JIA	19A	PR D100 111103	S. Jia <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
DAI	17	PR D96 116001	L.-Y. Dai, J. Haidenbauer, U.-G. Meissner	(JULI+)
ZHANG	17B	PR D96 054008	J. Zhang, J. Zhang	
ZHANG	17C	EPJ C77 727	J. Zhang, L. Yuan	
HAN	15	PR D92 012011	Y.L. Han <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
WANG	15A	PR D91 112007	X.L. Wang <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
LEES	14F	PR D89 111103	J.P. Lees <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
WANG	13B	PR D87 051101	X.L. Wang <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
PAKHLOVA	09	PR D80 091101	G. Pakhlova <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
LIU	08H	PR D78 014032	Z.Q. Liu, X.S. Qin, C.Z. Yuan	
PAKHLOVA	08B	PRL 101 172001	C. Pakhlova <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)
AUBERT	07S	PRL 98 212001	B. Aubert <i>et al.</i>	(BABAR Collab.)
WANG	07D	PRL 99 142002	X.L. Wang <i>et al.</i>	(BELLE Collab.)